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and in common is looked forward to as an inconvenience which the soul must undergo and which it seeks to throw back upon the survivors of the family.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

## EUROPE

**The Story of the Forth.** By H. M. Cadell. xvii and 299 pp. Maps, ill., index. James MacLehose & Sons, Glasgow, 1913. 16s. 10 x 7½.

The story of the Forth is a story worth reading and may well appeal to the physiographer, the student of industrial history or the engineer. Beginning in the remote past before the Carboniferous period, the reader is led through various changes of landscape to the present. The chapter devoted to the long struggle for supremacy between the drainage of the Clyde and the Forth is the most interesting. The diagrams and the imaginary landscapes add much to the effectiveness of the presentation. The volume contains many excellent maps that should be studied by every student of European physiography for they present in clear and usable form the essentials of the physiographic history of the Forth so skillfully portrayed. From the physiographic standpoint the volume is a distinct contribution, none the less to be commended because it will appeal to the layman who can read it with understanding and interest.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

**La Race Slave.** Statistique-Démographie-Anthropologie. Par Lubor Niederle. Traduit du Tchèque par Louis Leger. Nouvelle Collection Scientifique. xii and 231 pp. Map. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1911. Fr. 3.50. 7½ x 4½.

With the question of Pan-Slavism always at the background of the politics and domestic statecraft of Eastern Europe this manual will serve to satisfy such as wish to acquire a superficial familiarity with the problems of Slavic life and to direct the more advanced studies of such as may be attracted to detailed investigation of a most interesting culture. The race has long existed without political entity. For centuries it has been the protesting and suffering minority in kingdoms and empires. It has by turns been used, been tolerated, been abused in Russia, in Austria and in Turkey. At this time of writing it is reconstructing the political map of the Near East. It is very timely that here we have a work in which we may study, at the pause before the recent wars broke out, the history and character of the peoples who have fought a way to the walls of tottering Constantinople. Prof. Niederle writes enthusiastically, he is proud of the history of his race, he feels the sting of its ages of suffering. Yet that does not detract from the value of the work as a compend of history. He wrote on this topic a few years earlier, a contribution to the work of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. It will readily be comprehended that the earlier work was written with reservations, but in this he has told the tale of his race as he thinks it should be told. We know of no work which will supply the detail with which this volume is crowded.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**Jahrbuch des k.k. hydrographischen Zentralbureaus im k.k. Ministerium für öffentliche Arbeiten.** Vol. 15, 1907, and Vol. 16, 1908. Maps, diagrams in each. Wien, 1910 and 1911. 15½ x 11 each.

This publication (quarto), issued annually since 1893, gives a complete review of the hydrographic conditions in Austria-Hungary and in the foreign districts tributary to the waterways of the Empire for each year under review. The year book for 1908 contains, for example, the results of observations from 3,163 stations of which 2,702 are in the Empire and 461 in adjoining territories. The general part (57 pp.) gives tabular summaries of results in each of the river basins with explanatory remarks and graphs showing the daily standard of water at the most characteristic stations. This summarized information for the Empire as a whole is given in complete detail in the thirteen accompanying parts, each relating to the territory tributary to one of the thirteen river basins and each illustrated by a fine map of the basin under discussion.